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CIRCULATION DURING NOVEMBER.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of November, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	115,870	19.....(Sunday).....	115,430
2.....(Sunday).....	120,190	20.....	115,730
3.....	115,850	21.....	115,730
4.....	116,250	22.....	115,730
5.....	114,170	23.....(Sunday).....	115,430
6.....	119,010	24.....	115,430
7.....	117,290	25.....	115,430
8.....	115,480	26.....	115,430
9.....(Sunday).....	119,310	27.....	115,430
10.....	116,270	28.....	115,430
11.....	115,530	29.....	115,430
12.....	117,290	30.....(Sunday).....	115,430
13.....	115,570		
14.....	115,570		
15.....	115,530		

Total for the month.....3,544,530
 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....92,634

Net number distributed.....3,451,896
 Average daily distribution.....115,973

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of November was 6.7 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
 My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

IT WAS REPUBLICANS.
 When Mr. Hawes closes his career he may be rated as a great man or not, but history should record that while yet young he had given to Republican newspapers more acute trouble than had any Democrat in the Southwest. That is no small distinction.

These newspapers will have it that Mr. Hawes compelled good government Democrats and The Republic to accept a Democratic committee instead of a nonpartisan body in the work of constructing an amended election law.

As The Republic has stated, Mr. Hawes, when he is good, is very good and when he is bad he talks Kentucky. Therefore The Republic and the good government Democrats do not care to endorse, either before or after, all that he says, but are always ready to keep company with him in the worthy causes with which he connects himself.

It was Republican bad faith which compelled The Republic and the thinking individual Democrats to reluctantly give up hope of a movement proceeding from the Bar Association and other nonpartisan organizations. Mr. Hawes has not acquired that particular honor, Republican politicians called a meeting and organized for a partisan election law scheme.

When it comes to a choice between a committee of Democrats on one side and on the other the Republican City Committee, acting through a special committee led and animated by defeated candidates whose passion is to make people believe that they were defeated by a bad law and wholesale frauds, The Republic and Democrats of its way of thinking will choose the Democratic committee every time—and most assuredly will so choose if the Democratic committee is composed of men like Mayor Wells and the other trusted citizens appointed at the Jefferson Club meeting.

Make no mistake under that head. Just as often as these alternatives are offered The Republic will so choose, and without hesitation or qualification.

The Republican politicians did not care to have a better law. They fought solely to gain a political advantage. As usual with Missouri Republican politicians, they sacrificed the moral interests of their party and the wishes of Republican good citizens in order to play petty politics for themselves.

There was no nonpartisan movement. There was a movement controlled by the Republican City Committee and defeated candidates. The Jefferson Club did what the circumstances demanded. Mr. Hawes was right. When he is right he should be supported.

HARMONIOUS ACTION DESIRED.

One of the best evidences of good work which the new General Assembly can give to the public is by planning for harmony in passing needed legislation. Unless there is co-operation between the upper and lower branches of this body along lines of the highest good the outcome of the three months spent in Jefferson City will be of no high value to the State.

United and courageous intent on the part of the House and Senate should be shown in the organization of committees. Under the present system of passing bills the committee have a power which is little short of dictatorial. The recommendations of the committees are usually accepted by the full membership of the legislative body to which they belong.

Lieutenant Governor Lee in naming the Senate committee must use every power at his hand to hedge about the members who have a record for lobby service. There are a number of such Senators in the new Senate. Fortunately they are in a minority. Even the Republicans are credited with having elected two or three men above the average which has prevailed in their own legislative ranks during the past few sessions. The Democrats have done better and the energy should be controlled absolutely by the

element which cannot be reached by hidden influences.

There are several candidates for Speaker of the House. It will not do for any one of these candidates to trade support in the caucus for committee-ship. The successful candidate for Speaker should be able to enter upon his duties untrammelled by pledges to friends who cannot be trusted to do their full duty to the public.

If the committees of the two houses are organized with the single purpose of doing absolutely the best service for the public, there will be little friction between the Senate and House. At the last session there was animosity—and with good reason, considering the attitude of the upper branch. The next session should be in marked contrast. It will not be difficult to ascertain the drift of the entire three months' session in Jefferson City by the organization which will be announced by the presiding officers of the General Assembly.

PERVERTED TESTIMONY.

As a sample of lobbyist partisan "argument" the Globe's statement Friday morning is typical. "Almost every witness in the Jim Butler contest has sworn to the physical intimidation and blackmail practiced by the policeman assigned to each of the 333 precincts in St. Louis." This is the main premise of an attack upon the election law, not a comment upon the Butler contest proceedings.

Apologies of the election law, The Republic mentions the seeming impossibility of every witness testifying to conditions obtaining in 333 different places simultaneously, unless the witness was dissolved, so to speak, into a state of ubiquity or omnipresence, or possessed the faculty of omniscience.

Though at first blush this may seem like loose phraseology or, by a severe stretch of the imagination, humor on the part of the Globe, it is in reality a palpable attempt at distortion. The public which has read the testimony of witnesses thus far will reach no such conclusion.

It must be borne in mind that the Globe's theme is not the Butler case or the police, but the election law. It proceeds to say that the law of 1895 provided that "if any police officer shall at any election precinct display any lawful order of any judge of election" he shall upon conviction be punished, etc., but that the Nesbit law relieved policemen from obeying one judge alone, and subjected him to the orders of a majority of the election judges.

Then the lobbyist, pursuing its course of exaggeration and distortion—and pure fancy—"argues" the Nesbit law in these words:

In fact, the policeman themselves run everything in the polls, and, not satisfied with their own armed strength, called in armed ruffians by the score in each precinct to "back" judges and clerks until they complied with police directions as to signing returns known to be fraudulent. A coup d'etat worse than that of Napoleon III and his army millions when they strangled free government in France has been executed in St. Louis by the Nesbit law police soldiery.

The comparison of these particular sections of the two laws would seem to call for sane discussion as to whether the rule requiring the officer to obey one of the judges is better than that which requires him to obey the majority. In principle and in practice the latter rule is superior—"Nesbit" law or no "Nesbit" law—since the efficiency of an officer on election day might be altogether destroyed by conflicting commands. Whether the Globe agrees or not, the question calls for reason rather than for indiscriminate slander and abuse.

Argument should be directed to the end of providing the very best election law that can be framed. Contrasted with what should be is the Globe's present "effort," a series of word pictures and highly-colored falsehoods, calculated perhaps to inflame weak or hasty minds, designed certainly to prevent fair discussion and to obscure even those real defects which the Nesbit law does possess.

GETTING READY TO RECENT.

The Globe is now getting ready to say that election law amendments are not needed and would do no good. If it were not preparing for some such abandonment of its old issue, there would be no meaning in this paragraph:

It is doubtful if any election law would be worth a pin in St. Louis as long as election judges and clerks are bullied around and "soaked" by the police gang d'armes.

Any election law is not worth a pin as long as officials charged with its enforcement are willing to ignore its provisions. The Republic told you so months ago. But the Globe is stating a correct rule—its assumption of fact being sadly swollen—not because the correct rule is to form a regular part of the Globe's armament, but because a perfected law is about to be framed and passed. And the Globe must have a new issue. So it now prepares to claim that there's no benefit in amending or repealing the "Nesbit" law.

JUSTICE TO ST. LOUIS.

A grocer, a capitalist, a banker, two insurance men and a professional politician; also a brewer, railroad clerk and a saloon proprietor, have been convicted of crimes relating to boodle. It will be seen that the boodlers' occupations embrace almost every grade of business. Undoubtedly it would be consoling to reflect that boodlers were confined to the lowest walk of life or of commerce. Unfortunately there are knaves in all classes.

Boodle revelations teach no new truths. No one has hitherto supposed that wealth or occupation determines the relative honesty of men; but the stigma of boodle, extending as it has through all strata of commerce, is a striking illustration of the truth that rogues are pretty much alike everywhere.

Though the actual dishonor and disgrace to the city would be the same in either case, the damage to St. Louis's reputation is greater because of the varied character of the convicted men. Did they belong to a single trade or class the general reputation would suffer less. Yet the country at large is not disposed to discredit St. Louis business men as a class. They have too long borne a name for character and integrity. And there is no likelihood that strangers will be, as a malicious critic suggested, afraid of things St. Louisian.

The country reasons well that one bad man cannot taint the whole class in which he moves—otherwise every man had long been down for—and that for one convicted grocer in St. Louis there are thousands of upright ones, for the convicted railroad clerk, thousands with integrity, and so on throughout the list.

It will require more than a baker's dozen of criminals, whatever their commercial rank, to deprive St. Louis of the immortal part of itself; the community has suffered shame and mortification, yet it need not fear desecration. Rather, it should and does receive a world-wide commendation for a frank recognition of evils and sincere endeavor to eradicate them.

St. Louis has not attempted to conceal one iota of truth concerning itself. Its disclosures and confessions have been full and free. Let the facts be taken at their worth and no more. No city, though its character be the highest, is proof against scurrilous attack and defamation. Reputation, something of reputation, dies at every word of slander. Decent, intelligent criticism, therefore, will not exaggerate

the extent to which corruption ran in St. Louis, nor strain for false deductions as to character. St. Louis and St. Louisians will have their just dues. In the punishment of municipal corruption it is the foremost American city.

MISSOURI.

Missouri is a great State. None but a great State could survive some of the jokes concerning this Commonwealth which are being resuscitated by fun-purveyors for the instruction, edification and amusement of the people of the United States Empire.

If an editor, joke-jointer or speaker desires to build a reputation as a humorist he says he is from Missouri, wherever everybody laughs. If he says "I met Maria Twaite in Missouri," it is the signal for howls and peals of joy. Even Chauncey Depew's jokelets seem amusing when they have a Missouri atmosphere.

Once upon a time Missouri's fame rested on dime novels and railroad literature. Later the State became renowned through Abe Sluppys, Heinrich Ziegenhain, "Colonel" Butler and the bloodhound. During the Beer war the Missouri mule spread our glory around the world. From time immemorial the Missouri Girl has brought well-merited praise on the State.

But today the State has greater and larger claims on an indulgent public. It represents per se the superlative degree of humor. Funny-men glean from ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics amusing anecdotes of the Pharaohs and make them (not the Pharaohs) comers by investing them with a Missouri atmosphere.

A soldier tells his sweetheart that he had difficulty in escaping from pursuers in the recent war. "I got away, but I had a tight squeeze," he says. "Had what?" the maiden inquires. "A tight squeeze," the swain replies. This story may not be very funny as it stands, but, if you caption it "She was from Missouri," it becomes very amusing.

However, Missouri is a great State, and the Missouri Girl and Missouri mule are all right. So are some of the jokes, after they get their Missouri atmosphere. Missouri is doing its share in making the world better and more progressive. It has no objection to making the world happier.

In view of the harrowing pictures of the Missouri's character which the Globe constantly draws, it is somewhat refreshing to hear it say: "We do not believe that, taking Missouri as a whole, there are five Democrats in a hundred who would tamper with a ballot or pollbook, or consent to the falsification of returns." It is to be hoped that the Globe's readers everywhere will notice the remark, since it is the very best refutation of lobbyist slanders that has yet come forth. The remark was not graciously put, however, for with its context, concerning election frauds, it leaves the impression that the entire percentage of dishonest Missourians reside in this city.

President Phillips of the Board of Public Improvement, Water Commissioner Flad and Building Commissioner Longfellow present a Venezuelan situation. An arbitrator may have to be appointed to settle their controversy over a proposed warehouse in the Water works' pipe storage yard.

Almost the entire country has been laid under the influence of extreme cold, ranging as low as 40 below Fahrenheit. A few days of such weather will teach the nation for the first time what are the actual, painful consequences of trust-ownership of coal mines.

The Saxony Princess will marry Giron—after securing a divorce. Her brother will, he says, marry the beautiful Viennese dancer. Between the four, if the dreams come true, they will give the sacred institution of marriage an awfully black eye.

Peace of mind may be restored, if your pocket-book is empty, by remembering how much money you had and how much more you would have spent if you had had as much as you had desired. The New Year is very promising.

Maybe the anthracite trust has an agreement with the wood stove trust.

RECENT COMMENT.

High Schools for the Country.

Imagine an old-style country schoolhouse—a small, one-room building with a chimney, a clockless playground, with interior walls here and there, windows curtained with the worst imaginable, stove in the center of the room, with no way of producing a uniform temperature. The pupils range from the little tot of 5 who is sent to school to the big, husky boy of 16 or 18, who goes to school a few weeks in midwinter, to the farm work in slack. The average attendance runs from ten to twenty. There are from one to four pupils in a class. The teacher is compelled to teach everything from the primer to higher arithmetic.

Then imagine a modern school building of perhaps four rooms, properly heated and ventilated. The walls are adorned with suitable pictures. The school is graded, giving the teacher a better opportunity to do effective work. Each teacher has from thirty to forty pupils. There is apparatus of different kinds and a library to help with the school work. Larger classes and competition stimulate interest.

In this age of centralization the country school has been caught in the popular trend and is being greatly benefited by it. The rural schools of the Twentieth Century are being put in advance of those of the Nineteenth, but there will not be so many of them, for the consolidated district will embrace as much territory as is now included in from three to six average districts.

Tribute to Senator Vest.

Of the retiring Senators Mr. Vest has played by far the most conspicuous part in national affairs. He is rounding out his fourth term, and his constituents sincerely regret to lose his services. His party has found him a very valuable man in the Senate, where his debating power, the vast store of his information, and his ardent partisanship have kept him in the front rank. Above all things, a debater, ready, aggressive, adroit and watchful, he has figured in all of the leading discussions in the Senate during his twenty-four years of service there, and in some of them he carried off the honors of his side. He bore the brunt of the contest when the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill was passed, and he was probably the only man among the Democrats capable of meeting with safety so expert a debater on the tariff question as Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Vest, moreover, is personally very popular on both sides of the chamber, and that fact adds to the loss his party is sustaining in his return to private life.

Venezuelan Diplomacy.

Outlook.
 In all the diplomatic correspondence, so far as the public know it, there has been a constant effort on the part of the United States first, to aid arbitration; second, to cause the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine to the question of possible permanent occupation; third, to disavow anything like ultimate responsibility for unjust or wrongful acts on the part of South American Republics, or for the payment of their debts. On the other hand, the Powers have naturally tried and tried in vain to draw out of the situation a central role for Secretary Hay toward something outside these positions. The only extension of the Monroe Doctrine discussed here with any favor is that which would call upon the United States to protest against war being made upon any American State prior to the submission and refusal of an offer to arbitrate.

In Memory of 1898 Legislators.

Town Topics.
 First Chicago Man: "What are you going to wear at that wedding breakfast next week?"
 Second Chicago Man: "Well, the people are from St. Louis, and out of compliment to them, I shall wear a white dress."

MISS KINGSLAND'S ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED AT AN INFORMAL TEA.



MISS BESSIE KINGSLAND.
 Who is to marry Mr. L. L. Harvey of New York.

MRS. GRANT'S WILL FILED.

Four Heirs at Law Share Equally in \$241,000.

Washington, Dec. 25.—The will of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant was filed today. The estate is to be divided into four equal portions. It also provides that a memorial presented to her by the Congress of Japan, and to be kept in the city of New York, and to be the property of the United States. The will also provides that the residue of the estate be divided into four equal portions, and to be the property of the United States.

In a petition asking the District Supreme Court to admit the will to probate, General Frederick D. Grant, son of the testatrix, declared the testament at Register's office in New York City. The will was signed by Mrs. Grant on Dec. 10, 1902, and was witnessed by her three sons, General Frederick D. Grant, son of the testatrix, and General John D. Grant, son of the testatrix, and General John D. Grant, son of the testatrix.

MRS. LOUISA W. GREEN DEAD.
 Passed Away Last Night at the Family Residence.

Mrs. Louisa W. Green, wife of Philip R. Green, died last night at the family residence, No. 411 West Belle place. Mrs. Green was 70 years old. She is survived by her husband, two daughters, Mrs. Emma Green, wife of Dr. J. H. Green, and Mrs. Mary Green, wife of Dr. J. H. Green. She was born in New York City, and was a member of the Episcopal Church.

FIREMEN WERE REMEMBERED.
 Penny & Gentles Sent Check for \$100 for Pension Fund.

Penny & Gentles Dry Goods Company yesterday contributed \$100 to the firemen's pension fund in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the firemen at the fire last night.

Graduate Clubs' Convention.
 REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, Dec. 25.—Delegates from the graduate clubs of the New York University are holding their eighth annual convention at Columbia today and tomorrow under the auspices of the Columbia University Graduate Club.

The program was opened this morning by an address of welcome by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia. Professor William P. Trent of Barnard College, formerly dean of the classical department of the University of the South, delivered an address concerning post-graduate work, after which the reports were read of the treasurer, E. T. Hendon of the New York University, the secretaries, Hendrick McIntyre of Radcliffe College and T. Jeanie Greene of the University of Missouri, the president, Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, formerly of Columbia and now an instructor of history at the University of Wisconsin, and the Executive Committee, including Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania, S. Monroe Hopkins of Columbia University, Washington, and Henry B. Wright of Yale University.

Verdict was Applauded.
 REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 25.—Sanford Redneck was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary by a jury in the Criminal Court today for wronging Miss Leona Wilkins. Men and women in the courtroom applauded when the verdict was announced.

FROM THE GREAT POETS

PROSPICE.

BY ROBERT BROWNING.

The following poem was written shortly after the death of the author's talented wife, Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The Latin title means "Gaze Upon It," the poet's idea being, "Face death without fear."

EAR death?—to feel the fog in my throat,
 The mist in my face,
 When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
 I am nearing the place.
 The power of the night, the press of the storm,
 The peat of the foe:
 Where he stands, Arch Fear in a visible form,
 Yet the strong man must go.
 For the journey is done and the summit attained,
 And the barriers fall.
 Though a battle's to fight ere the gurdien be gained
 The reward of it all.
 I was ever a fighter, so—no fight more,
 The best and the last!
 I would hate that death handaged my eyes, and forebore,
 And bade me creep past.
 No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers,
 The laurels of old.
 Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
 Of pain, darkness and cold.
 For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
 The black minute's at end,
 And the elements' rage, the head-voices that rave,
 Shall dwindle, shall blend,
 Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,
 Then a light, then thy breast,
 O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
 And with God be the rest!

DIDN'T RECEIVE AN INVITATION.

Armstrong Youth Broke Up a Dance by Playing the Cowboy.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Armstrong, Mo., Dec. 25.—James Patton, Jr., a young farmer, living near Bonanza, caused a dance last night by going into the opera-house at Bonanza, and shooting through the door.

A crowd of young people had assembled for the purpose of attending a social dance when Patton made his appearance, dressed and armed like a Western cowboy, and began shooting. It seems that Patton had not been invited to participate in the event and decided to adopt this novel method of breaking up the party.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS SAFE.

Ten of Crew of Ill-Fated Mizpah Arrive at Galveston.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Galveston, Texas, Dec. 25.—The steamer Mizpah, of the Gulf Fisheries Company, which arrived today from Cape Chetankas, had on board Captain Mizpah and nine sailors, who composed the crew of schooner Mizpah, which was wrecked on Key Adams on the night of December 24. The Mizpah was valued at \$700. She was partially insured.

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.



For early spring the zibeline suit promises to hold all the popularity it gained last fall. This creation is in a black-and-white zibeline, adorned with fancy bands of velvet and shows a lace front and collar. The skirt hangs very effectively and rather close to the figure and the jacket has a blouse front.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, December 25, 1877.
 The Board of Health considered the question of whether the proposed baby show in St. Louis would tend to spread of infantile complaints. Doctors Jameson, Spiegelhalter and Warthen advised the board that the danger in this respect would not be great. It was suggested that the judges of the baby show might need special safeguards against disappointed mothers.

Mayor Overstreet, Comptroller Adrean and Messrs. Stifel, Haase and Barker of the Municipal Assembly counted \$2500 of the city's old "brown" currency and cremated it. This form of money had been called in by law.

The Central High School Alumni Association held its twelfth annual meeting at Mahler's Hall, Tenth and Locust streets, and elected as officers W. J. S. Bryan, Leo Rauscher, Miss Mary L. Dudgeon, M. W. Huff, David C. Ball, A. G. Easton, Doctor William A. Fischel, Nathan Meyers, Doctor E. M. Nelson, H. P. Davis and F. M. Crumrin.

The Western Union Telegraph Company established branch offices in the Mount City Hotel, Colby House, Girard House, Barnum's Hotel and several other places in the city.

The Southwestern Rates Association met and adopted the Washburn Railway into the rate pool.
 Nathan Meyers settled the affairs of Goodwin, Blair & Co., soap and candle manufacturers, who had suffered reverses.

August Lohndorf, 72 years old, who had lived in St. Louis since 1820, died at his home, No. 295 Carondelet avenue.

C. P. Huntington was appointed general agent at St. Louis for the M. & T. Ry.

E. J. Bowman went to Jefferson City to appear before the State Bar Association.

Rivermen reported that a sea serpent 60 feet long had attacked Captain Ed Baker's produce boat near Natchez, Miss. The monster was described as having jaws 6 feet long and a mane like a horse.

Three new styles of women's bonnets were announced. They were called the Franciscan, Charles I and the Viking-Mars.

J. Van Cleave Phillips, geologist, of No. 315 High street, was at work on a map showing the structure of the central part of the Mississippi Basin for the expedition at Paris, France.

A festival was given at the Annu-elation Parish School, Sixth street and Chouteau avenue. The ladies in charge were Mrs. Maggie Gulon, Miss Hattie Miller, Mrs. J. Gulon and the Misses Annie Casey, Eliza Donahy, Edith McGrath, Mary A. Mulvaney, Tillie Donahy, Maggie Coniff, Maggie McGinnis, Mary Byrne, Annie Holton, Mary Coniff, Mrs. Eddie Grober and Mrs. S. Gulon.

A surprise party was given to Ed Cooke at his residence, No. 691 Market street.

The Entree Nouns Club gave a dance at No. 5239 Pine street. It was managed by the Misses Mamie Bates, Effie Barnes, Luella Cunningham and Effie Sands.

Mary Anderson presented "Romeo and Juliet" at De Bar's Opera-house.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 193-195 North Second street. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, drapes and other miscellaneous articles are